

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) April 22, 1836.

NO. 290.

R. H. MADRA, Editor.
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1836.	Sun (Sun) (rise/set).	MOON'S PHASES
22 Friday	5 23 6 27	For April, 1836.
23 Saturday	5 22 6 30	a. m. e.
24 Sunday	5 21 6 33	Full 1 4 32 aft'n.
25 Monday	5 20 6 40	Last 8 11 13 fore'n.
26 Tuesday	5 19 6 41	New 15 5 17 aft'n.
27 Wednesday	5 18 6 42	First 23 9 33 morn.
28 Thursday	5 17 6 43	

Deferred Articles.

In the Session of 1832, a resolution passed the House of Representatives of the United States, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the House at each Session of Congress, as full statements of the condition of the State Banks as can be obtained. In his letter transmitting the statements for the present year, the Secretary of the Treasury says that the information obtained for the past year has been with great care and labor digested and arranged into tabular statements.

In the first place there is a separate table for each State, exhibiting the names of all the Banks in the State, the name and place of each, its loans and discounts, stocks, real estate, debts from other banks, bank notes, specie, other investments, capital, deposits, circulation and other liabilities. After going through each State separately, there are several general tables, one showing the condition of the banks, as an aggregate, in each of the principal cities of the Union, another exhibiting a summary statement of the condition of the Banks in each State and the whole United States, as near the 1st January 1835 as could be obtained.

From this last table it appears, that at that period, the whole number of banks in the United States amounted to about 553, with a capital of \$331,250,000, a circulation of \$103,000,000, loans and discounts \$363,000,000, specie \$44,000,000, real estate \$11,000,000, stocks \$9,000,000, other investments \$4,000,000.

The State which has by far the greatest number of Banks, is Massachusetts, having 103 out of the whole number of 553. These 103 have a capital of thirty millions and a half. The number in the State of New York is 57, with a capital of thirty-one millions and a half. Pennsylvania has 44, with a capital of eighteen millions. Maryland 15, with a capital of seven millions and a half.

The table of the banks in the principal cities gives to Boston 26 banks, with a capital of little over seventeen millions; to New York 21, with a capital of nearly eighteen millions; to Philadelphia 16, with a capital of nearly thirteen millions; to Baltimore 7, with a capital of five millions two hundred thousand. The Boston Banks have only eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars in specie, while those of New York, with almost the same capital, have nearly six millions of specie. Those of Philadelphia have two millions three hundred thousand in specie, and those of Baltimore six hundred thousand.

The condensed statement of the condition of all the Banks, at different intervals, in the United States, shows the immense increase of Banks and banking capital in the last twenty-five years.

In 1811, there were in the United States 29 Banks with an aggregate capital of fifty-two millions and a half, and fifteen millions of specie. In 1815, the number of banks had increased to 208, the capital to eighty-two millions, and specie to seventeen. In 1820, the number of banks was 606, capital one hundred and thirty millions, and specie twenty. In 1830, the number of banks 320, capital one hundred and forty millions, specie twenty-two. And in 1835, the number was 553, capital two hundred and thirty-one millions, specie forty-four.—*Baltimore American.*

Remarkable incident.—A lunatic from Albemarle, (whose name we have not heard) under an escort to the Williamsburg Hospital, was lodged on Friday night at the Bell Tavern in this City. Eluding, by some means, the vigilance of his guard at about 9 o'clock of that evening, he leaped out of the three story window upon the cellar door in front, and was thrown forward into the street gutter. To the surprise of every one, he was taken up uninjured—there being no sign of break or bruise on his person.

How truly inscrutable are the ways of providence! The noble structure of reason overthrown, yet the frail habitations of morality preserved unharmed during a perilous and appalling leap, from which destruction seemed inevitable.—*Rich. Comp.*

The number of deaths in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, in 1835, was 5666, of which 554 were children.

"EXPUNGING"—THE "EXPUNGING" COMMISSIONER.

The Globe announces the arrival of Mr. Rives at Washington, the Special Commissioner from old Virginia, to "expunge" the records ordained by the Constitution! Glorious distinction! Worthy duty! Epimetheus himself could not make it other than infamous! Benton's troops are now in array! To work, noble Senators, so worthy of that august name! Draw your black lines around! Blar and defile the records of the country, of constitutional sanction! Do it for no public good—for no commendation of truth—for no requisition of patriotism—but do it, to please one man, even the man who bath the leaves and fishes—Gen. Jackson! Have we taken an erroneous view of this matter, when the very idea of Senators of the U. S., representing the sovereignty of the sovereign States of this Union, engaged in the wretched, the most contemptible process of "drawing black lines around" an entry on a record, fills us with impatient abomination! Can we be mistaken in the prediction, that the "Expungers" who ordered, and the tools that may execute this foul and damnable disgrace, will be whelmed by a mountain load of obloquy?

We are not mistaken. We but do reason and justice to the good sense, the justice, the patriotism, the magnanimity of our countrymen. They cannot approve the foolish and slavish act.—*Richmond Whig.*

The consistent Party.—The friends of Mr. Van Buren express great horror at the idea of the election of President devolving upon the House of Representatives. If they are sincere in deprecating the election by the House, they take a strange way of showing it. At the last session of Congress, Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia, introduced a Resolution, the object of which was so to amend the Constitution, as to place the election of President directly in the hands of the People. Who was it that prevented the passage of the Resolution? THE VAN BUREN MEN! This is the fact and cannot be denied. This very party which pretends to be so uneasy at the thought of the election going into the House of Representatives, voted against a Resolution intended to prevent such a contingency. The Journals of Congress will show it. A large majority of the Representatives in Congress from New-York, New-Hampshire, and Maine, States which have always been claimed for Mr. Van Buren, and where the Caucus system flourishes in full vigor, voted against Mr. Gilmer's proposition. And yet Mr. Van Buren's friends accuse the supporters of Judge White of a studied design to carry the election to the House, and pretend to be excessively alarmed at the probability of its going there. What motive can the friends of Judge White have in wishing the House to decide the question? Would a plain Republican, like Hugh L. White, stand any chance there, against Martin Van Buren, the Prince of intriguers? None in the world, and his friends, knowing this, seriously deprecate a resort to that mode of settling the matter.—*Raleigh Register.*

Stage Accident.—Drunken Driver.—A few nights ago, as the Editor of this paper, with three other passengers, were travelling in the mail coach from Camden to Cheraw, the driver in a state of intoxication fell from the box. Before this was discovered by any of us in the stage, the horses set off at full speed, for a short distance, when one of the wheels, striking a tree, turned over the stage. Such was the violence of the shock, that the harness of the lead horses and the tongue of the carriage were broken, which prevented the stage being dragged further, and saved the passengers from any severe injury.

Two of the passengers who went back a distance of more than two miles to the last house which we had passed, for the purpose of procuring light, found the driver two or three hundred yards from the place where the accident occurred, lying as he had fallen, in the mud. They roused him, and finding that he was not hurt, and that he could render them no assistance, they left him till their return, when they brought him along, staggering drunk, in a cart which they had procured to transport the baggage to a place of security and a shelter from the rain, which was falling upon us without intermission.

If contractors for carrying the mail by stage were subjected to heavy penalties, every time any driver in their employ was found intoxicated, whether an accident occurred or not, they would be more careful to employ only "temperance" men as drivers; and the lives of passengers would not be so often endangered.

We, on the morning of the same day found a newspaper bag lying on the road, which seemed to have dropped from the stage the night before.

The enterprising and efficient contractor who owns this line will, we hope, take steps to prevent the recurrence of such accidents.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

The brig Ark, arrived at the port of New York from London, having on board 1,788 bags of wheat, 600 bags of oats, and 2,750 barrels of FLOUR!

SPEECH OF JUDGE WHITE, ON THE ABOLITION PETITIONS.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. President: I address you under the solemn conviction that if this Government is to continue to accomplish the great purposes for which it was established, it can only be by administering it in the same spirit in which it was created.

When the Constitution was framed, the great and leading interests of the whole country were considered, and, in the spirit of liberality and compromise, were adjusted and settled. They were settled upon principles that ought to remain undisturbed so long as the Constitution lasts, which I hope will be forever; for although liberty may be preferable to the Union, yet I think the Union is indispensable to liberty. At the formation of the Constitution, slavery existed in many of the States; it was one of the prominent interests that was then settled; it, in all its domestic bearings, was left exclusively to the States, to do with it as they might think best, without any interference on the part of the Federal Government. This, it is admitted by every gentleman who has addressed you, is now the case in every slaveholding State: therefore, it is only urged that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It should never be forgotten that, when the Constitution was formed and adopted, what is now the District of Columbia was then comprehended within two of the slaveholding States, Maryland and Virginia.

Suppose, when all the details of the Constitution had been adjusted, it had been foreseen that the District of Columbia would be formed out of a tract of country ceded by those States, and situated in the centre between them, it had been asked of the members of the Convention, What do you intend as to the District? You have placed the question of slavery in the States entirely under their control within their respective limits—do you intend that Congress shall have the power to abolish slavery in the District? Would not every man have answered in the negative?

It has been said that when petitions to abolish slavery are presented to either House of Congress, those who demand the question whether they shall be received, and thus produce discussion, are agitators, and produce excitement on this delicate subject. To me it seems this is unfair. Let us for a moment consider the circumstances of the country, and the situation in which we are all placed. There are twenty-four States, several Territories and the District. Thirteen of these States have no slaves, the other eleven have slaves; in fact, their slaves constitute a large item of all the property they own. During the past year, it has so happened that many newspapers, pamphlets, and pictorial representations made their appearance, and were, through the mail, and by other means, extensively circulated in the slaveholding States. By these means, a spirit of discontent was created, which occasioned much excitement and disorder in various places, and rendered it necessary, in a summary manner, to put to death several white persons, and a number of slaves. In various quarters of the Union there were assemblages of people, who expressed their opinions with great freedom. In the course of the fall and winter, many of the State Legislatures have been in session; they have been addressed on this subject by their respective Governors. They have expressed publicly their opinions; the President, in his message, has invited the attention of Congress to it; the Senate has referred that part of the message to a special committee, which has made a lengthy report, accompanied by a bill, which is now upon our docket, and must, in due course, be discussed, and either passed or rejected. Are all these to be called agitators, and charged with unnecessarily producing excitement? If not, how is it that members of Congress are to be thus charged when petitions are presented that we must in some mode dispose of? Each of us must suggest such mode as we think most correct, and none can justly be liable to any such charge. If there is any wrong, it is found in those who, in such a state of public feeling, will press their petitions upon us. The petitions are forwarded to members who feel it their duty to present them; when presented, others think it their duty to demand the question whether they shall be received. Is it true that on this delicate subject every officer of the Federal or State Government can express his opinion as to what is best to do, and that a Senator dare not express his opinion without being liable to censure? I hope not.

This is a delicate subject: would to God it had not been pressed upon us; but as it is placed here by the petitioners, we must dispose of it. To enable us to do so, we must think upon it, and we may tell each other what we think, and our reasons for so thinking. It is not by speaking upon it we will be likely to do mischief. Every thing depends upon the temper with which we express our opinions, and the sentiments we advance. My wish and aim is, if I can do no good, to do no harm; and if I believed in what I propose to say, I would utter a sentiment from which mischief would be produced, I would close my lips, take my seat, and content myself with yes or no to every question proposed by others, leaving every person at liberty to conjecture the reasons for my votes: but entertaining no fear of that kind, I must ask permission to state, as briefly as I can, some of the reasons for the course I shall pursue. In doing this, I shall not address myself to Senators coming from either the East or the West, the North or the South, in particular, but to the Senate, the whole Senate, because, if it is desired, as I believe it is, that we should remain together as one people, secure, prosperous, happy and contented, the whole country, every section of it, having a deep interest in this matter, this agitation and excitement must cease.

What then ought we to do, as most likely to put an end to those angry feelings which now prevail? In my opinion we should refuse to receive these petitions. It is a mere question of expediency what disposition we shall make of them. All who have yet spoken admit that Congress has no power whatever over slavery in the respective States. It is settled. Whether slavery is right or wrong, we have no power to consider or discuss. Suppose, then, a petition were presented, to abolish slavery in the States, would we receive it?—Assuredly we ought not, because it would be asking us to act upon a subject over which we have no power.

But these are petitions asking Congress to abolish slavery in this District. Have we the power? I think not. I consider the argument of the honorable Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Leigh,) upon that point, conclusive. It has not been answered, and I do not believe it can be. Slaves are property in this District—Congress cannot take private property, even for public use, without making just

compensation to the owner. No fund is provided by the Constitution to pay for slaves which may be liberated, and the Constitution never gives Congress the power to act upon any subject, without, at the same time, furnishing the means for its accomplishment. To liberate slaves is not a taking for public use. It is declaring that neither individuals nor the public shall use them. I will not weaken the honorable member's argument by going over it.

This District was intended as the place where the great business of the nation should be transacted for the good of the whole. Congress, under the Constitution, is placed here to legislate upon those subjects enumerated and specified in the Constitution, that we might be able to protect ourselves, and the officers residing here, and be out of the reach of the laws of any State. It was never intended that we should have any local legislation, except such as would meet the wants and wishes of the People residing within the ten mile square. We should never permit this place to be converted into a political workshop, where plans would be devised, or carried into operation, that will have the effect of destroying the interest of any of the States.

Members of Congress, executive and judicial officers, were to come from any and every section of the Union, from the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States, and their property was to be as secure here, in this ten miles square, as it was in the States from which they respectively came. They would bring their habits and their domestic servants with them; those from the non-slaveholding States their hired servants, and those from the slaveholding States their slaves. And who can believe it was intended to vest the power in Congress to liberate them if brought within the District?

Again: the right of property in slaves in the States is sacred and beyond the power of Congress to interfere with, in any respect; yet if it be conceded that we have the power to liberate them in the District, we can as effectually ruin the owners as if we had the power to liberate slaves in the States. By abolishing slavery here, we not only make a place of refuge for runaways, but we produce a spirit of discontent and rebellion in the minds of slaves in the neighboring States, which will soon spread over all, and which cannot fail to compel owners to destroy their own slaves, to preserve their own lives and those of their wives and children. I beseech gentlemen to look at this matter as it is. Take for illustration the case of a small planter in Mississippi, living on his own land, with thirty slaves to cultivate it. Suddenly it is discovered that one-half of them are concerned in a plot to destroy the lives of their master, his family, and neighbors, with a view to produce their freedom, and immediately, with or without law, they are tucked up and hanged. The man is thus deprived of his property without any chance for an indemnity, besides the disquiet and anxiety of mind occasioned by loss of confidence in his remaining slaves. It cannot have been intended that Congress, by acting on this subject, should have a power thus to occasion a destruction of slave property.

To me it seems that we ought to treat these petitions precisely as we would do if they prayed us to abolish slavery in one of the States. We have no more power to abolish it here than we have there. I think, in either case, we ought to refuse to receive them. I hold, that if the petitioners ask us to do that which we have no power to do, or to do that which will be productive of a great and lasting mischief, we not only have the right, but that it is our duty to refuse to receive them.

By the Constitution, no man can be held to answer for a criminal charge but by presentment or indictment. Suppose a petition presented here, alleging that some citizen in the District had been guilty of a crime, and that he was so influential that he could not be reached by the ordinary forms of law in court, and therefore we are asked to pass a bill of attainder: ought we to receive the petition? Suppose a petition to ask us to pass a law to prohibit any member of this body from making a speech against the prayer of the petitioners, would we receive it? Suppose a petition to be offered asking us to establish a particular religion in this District, or to prohibit any publication in a newspaper on the subject of abolishing slavery, unless it was previously approved of by a committee: would we, ought we, to receive any such petition? I think, most certainly, we ought not. But suppose we have the power, is there any Senator who believes we ought to exercise it? I trust not.—Those who urge the reception of this petition, which is from the Society of Friends, have spoken most highly of the petitioners and the class of citizens to which they belong. In all this I cheerfully concur. These particular persons are strangers to me. I doubt not the purity of their motives; the sect to which they belong is worthy of all the encomiums passed upon it. I respect and esteem them most highly, and do not feel that in my composition there is a particle of unkindness towards them; but I think they would have us do that which we have no power to do, and if we had the power, by exercising it, we should do infinite mischief. These petitioners do not desire. They have discharged what they think is their duty by having their petitions presented; I only discharge mine, when I say, consistently with what I feel to be my duty, I cannot receive them.

But it is further insisted that the right of petition is a sacred one, that it belongs to the nature of free government, and existed before the formation of our Constitution, and that instrument did not give the right to petition, but intended only to secure it. This is sound doctrine, and has my hearty assent. The People are sovereign; members are their agents or servants; they have a right to make known their grievances, real or imaginary. We can pass no law, we can make no rule to abridge or destroy that right. But what do gentlemen mean when they speak of the right of petition? Do they mean that, when the petition is presented we must receive it, and do that which is prayed for? No. Not one member contended for this; so far from it, they say, that if the language of the petitioner is disrespectful to the body, or to any member of it, we may and ought to refuse to receive it.

How is this? I beg that we may reflect seriously upon this matter. We are about to establish a doctrine to which I can never yield my assent. Are we to be exalted above our employers? Is our dignity to be of higher consideration than the property and lives of those who send us here? If a petition contains matter charging disgraceful conduct on the Senate, or any of its members, we may not receive it; but if it contains matter which is to destroy the slave property in this District, and in eleven States of this Union, and also to endanger the lives and dwelling of every citizen within their limits, we are bound to receive it. This is the doctrine contained in the arguments. I deny that there is any such distinction to be found in a single feature of our political institutions.—

The truth is, we have the power in both instances to refuse to receive the petitions, but in exercising it, when we ourselves only are assailed, we ought always to act most liberally in receiving; but where the safety, the lives and the property of our masters are concerned, we have no right to exercise the same liberality.

With great deference for the opinions of others, I think the force of their whole argument rests on a plain mistake. They argue as if we never became acquainted with the contents of a petition, or could consider and decide upon its merits until after it is received. This is most clearly not correct. What we have been doing for the last few weeks is full proof of it. These petitions have been publicly read, their merits and tendency, and our powers to abolish slavery have been long under discussion; has any man denied our right to do so? Not one; the only doubt suggested is, whether it was prudent to adopt this course.

By the 24th Rule, when a petition is presented, the member must briefly state its contents, and what the petitioners wish should be done. He then asks that the petition may be received, and specifies what he wishes to be done with it after it is received. If no member objects, for the purpose of saving time, it is received and disposed of without formally propounding the question of reception; but if any member objects, he may call for the reading, and then urge his reasons why it should not be received. This Rule establishes no new doctrine; it is founded in good sense, is perfectly consistent with the right of petition, and is laid down as the correct practice by Mr. Jefferson in his Manual at page 140. What is the right of the petitioner? It consists in his having free permission to make known to Congress what he esteems a grievance, and to ask them to provide a remedy. When this petition is presented, the duty of Congress commences. That consists in the members making themselves acquainted with the contents of the petition, and granting its prayer, if it be just and consistent with the public interests, or in refusing to receive the petition, or making some other disposition of it, which, in their judgment, is more conducive to the good of the community. When we refuse to receive a petition, we no more destroy or impair the right of petition, than we do when we receive the petition and lay it upon the table, or reject the prayer of it, or refer it to a committee, who reports that it is unreasonable, and ought not to be granted. In each of these cases, the complaint of the petitioner, has been heard, considered and decided on. In neither instance has he obtained a redress for what he supposed a grievance, but each leaves him equally at liberty to renew his petition at any subsequent period.

Four modes have been suggested by which to dispose of this and all others on the same subject. The first we have been considering, and is to refuse to receive it. The second is to receive them, lay them on the table, and there let them lie. The third is to receive them, and then instantly reject the prayer of the petitioners. The fourth is to receive them, refer them to a committee, and let that committee make a report upon them.

I prefer the first, because, when we refuse to receive the petitions, they are returned to those who sent them, and it will most strongly discountenance all hope that Congress ever can, or ever ought, to pass any law upon the subject to which they refer. In each of the other three, we retain the petitions, place them on our files, in the custody of our officer, and at any subsequent session they are here, and it will be competent for any member to move their reference to a committee; whereas, if returned to the petitioners, if they ever again make their appearance, it must be by their being re-sent and re-presented. I think that plan is the most advisable, and will be most likely to calm the disturbance in the slave States, which will most strongly manifest to all, in every quarter, that Congress will not interfere with slavery as it exists in the States and in this District.

If these petitions are received, I then think the disposition of them proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania the next best—that is, immediately to reject their prayer. This would be far preferable to laying them silently on the table, without expressing any opinion whatever. There is another aspect in which this question may be viewed, that has had great influence on my own mind. Congress sits here as the Legislature of the whole Union, and also as the only Legislature for the District of Columbia. These petitions do not ask us to make a general law, operating throughout the whole Union, but a law, the operations of which are to be spent entirely upon property within the ten miles square. Now, if we were in form, as well as in substance, a local Legislature when acting on this question, which gentlemen say is to affect slavery in the District, and nowhere else, would we be bound to receive petitions from France or Germany. Would gentlemen, if sitting as members of the Legislature of Alabama, feel bound to receive petitions from citizens of Maine or Pennsylvania to emancipate slaves within their own State? Assuredly not. If that be so, is it not most reasonable, when we are called upon to pass an act confined exclusively to this District, that we would conduct towards the people here as if in this matter they were our constituents? Will it not be time enough to receive petitions on this subject when they are presented on behalf of those upon whose property alone it is said the law would operate?

Honorable Senators have told us there are two classes of abolitionists, and that public opinion will soon put down the mischievous class, which is small in numbers. Gentlemen, I do not not think as they say. All we know is, that our peace has been very much disturbed by them, whether few or many. Their newspapers, their pamphlets, and pictorial representations have been plenty. They have come to us through the mail, and by other means, in great abundance; and, if we are to live together as one people, when their lives are put at hazard. When the domestic circle is invaded, when a man is afraid to eat his provisions, lest his cook has been prevailed on to mix poison with his food, or dare not go to sleep, lest the servants will cut the throats of himself, his wife, and children before he wakes, he will not endure it; and, when he can lay hands upon those who prompt to such deeds of mischief, he will not wait for the ordinary forms of law to redress him. He takes the law into his own hands, and every thing which accuses us to violate the law is a serious evil in a country as free as ours, where the laws should govern.

The honorable Senator from Mississippi has shown us something of the feelings of his State, which has suffered much. In Tennessee when we first heard of punishing persons in Mississippi, without legal trial, we thought it all wrong, and some of our leading newspapers courteously found

fault with it. Their columns were not long dry
without the distribution of abolition pamph-
lets was found in our most popular and respect-
able city, and an assembly of our most orderly
and discreet citizens resorted for redress to the
same summary process which had been used in
our sister State. Public opinion may have done
something on this subject. I know of only one at-
tempt to establish a press for such publications in
any slaveholding State. The neighbors of the
gentleman informed him that his press would be
productive of mischief, and he must not establish
it in their town; he answered that he held it a high
duty, which he could not dispense with, to pro-
ceed, and he would do so. They replied, if he did,
they would consider it their duty to demolish his
building, and saw his types broadcast in the
streets. This manifestation of public opinion he
respected. He knew that those with whom he had
to deal would keep their word. He desisted, retir-
ing to a neighboring State, where, as I have under-
stood, he is now publishing his paper.

I beg gentlemen to consider that it is of no con-
sequence to us whether the abolitionists, in their
States, be many or few; their publications are
numerous; they have already produced much mis-
chief, which, if persisted in, must end in conse-
quences to be forever regretted by us all. For my-
self, on the subject of the disposition we may make
of these petitions, I can have no other wish than
that it may be such as will most tend to allay ex-
citement, and restore that harmony which is so es-
sential to the common interest of our whole country.

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Friday, April 1, 1836.

SENATE.—After the transaction of some private business, the Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to establish the Northern Boundary Line of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan into the Union as a State.

After a good deal of debate on the various provisions of the bill, &c. it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 23 to 8.

HOUSE.—Mr. Talliferro, by consent of the House, offered an amendment to the Joint Resolution for the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, recently reported from the Select Committee on the subject. Referred to the same Committee.

Saturday, April 2.

SENATE.—The Senate spent the whole of this day in the consideration of the Bill for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union as States; the former of which was read a third time and passed, and the latter ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Wisconsin Territory.—Mr. Patton asked the House to take up the bill for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Wisconsin.

Mr. Jones, of Michigan, said he was about to make the same request of the House. He had information showing that there was imminent danger of an Indian war on that frontier, and it was necessary that the militia should be organized; which could not be done without the establishment of a territorial government. The country was, at present, destitute of any form of government.

Mr. Brown stated the situation of this question. The act of 1822, which established the territory of Michigan, only extended the jurisdiction of the laws over three counties of this territory, and since that time emigration had gone on to a great extent to the westward, and there were now settlers altogether beyond the jurisdiction of the laws. The courts had decided they were without their jurisdiction. Their condition was truly deplorable, and they called upon the Government to interfere. This bill had been carefully examined and passed by the Senate, and he could see no reason for delaying its passage.

After some discussion on this subject, it was laid over for the purpose of proceeding to the Orders of the Day—and numerous private bills were passed.

Monday, April 4.

SENATE.—The Bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union was read a third time, and passed, by a vote of 31 to 6.

The Expunging Resolution was again taken up; and Mr. Leigh commenced a speech in opposition to it.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transacted in the House to-day.

Tuesday, April 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the more effectual supply of Bullion to the United States Mint.

After a few words from Mr. Benton in explanation of the bill, from which it was gathered that the object is to supply the Mint with bullion out of the public money in the Deposit Banks, at the rate (at present) of a million per month, he referred to letters from the Director of the Mint, giving the necessary statements as to the supply which the Mint could consume.

The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Expunging Resolution again coming up, Mr. Leigh resumed and concluded his speech against it.

HOUSE.—The House was again engaged in the debate upon the Navy Bill for some time; after which it proceeded to the private bills, some of which were passed.

Wednesday, April 6.

SENATE.—A Bill to reduce the duties on certain imported articles, and to remit the duties on others entirely, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Incendiary Publications.—The bill to prevent the circulation of Incendiary Publications and Pictures, through the mail, was taken up and considered.

Mr. Calhoun said the bill assumed as a principle that the right of legislating upon the subject of slavery was confined to the slaveholding States; that Government could not interfere in the matter, but must act in conformity with such State legislation. All it asked of the General Government was, that they should abstain from violating the laws of a State by means of their agents. The bill went no further, and he trusted the Senate would consent to its passage. Mr. C. then moved to fill up the first blank in the 2d section with "100," and the second blank in the same section with "1000" (as the minimum and maximum of the fine to be inflicted on deputy postmasters for violations of the law.)

On motion of Mr. Davis, who said he desired to express his views on the principles involved in the Bill, the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Revolutionary Pensions.—The Senate took up the Bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other Pensions.

Mr. Niles moved an amendment making it the duty of the officers who pay out the pensions, to pay all sums under ten dollars after the 3d of March 1837, in specie; which was agreed to; and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE.—Mr. Glascock, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a Bill more effectually to provide for the National Defence, by organizing, arming, and establishing a uniform Militia throughout the United States, and to provide for the discipline thereof, which was read twice, and committed.

Mr. Wise again, for the third time, asked leave of the House to present the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, since the custody of the Public Money has been under the entire control of the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury, by himself or his agents, has selected certain local State Banks as places of deposit, without regulation by law; and whereas there is great doubt about the agency by which the said Deposit Banks are selected and regulated; and whereas said agency is alleged to be improper and corrupt, effected by some person or persons, not officers of the Government, or appointed or responsible as such, or known in any manner to the laws, and who are secretly paid large stipends or amounts of compensation for procuring the custody and the use of the Public Deposits; and whereas the same Banks, for which the Public Deposits are thus procured, are in possession of the Public Money without charge of interest or other charge whatsoever for the use of the same, and the said person or persons, their agent or agents, are alleged to be political partisans, wielding the Public Deposits for electioneering purposes, dangerous to the purity of the Government and to the liberties of the People: therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the mode or agency of selecting the Banks of Deposits for the Public Money, the contracts with the Treasury Department by which they are regulated; the manner in which and the persons by whom such contracts are made; into all correspondence whatsoever touching contracts for the Public Deposits; into all connection or relation, official or unofficial, which exists or has existed between any person or persons and the Treasury Department, or between them and the Deposit Banks, or any other individuals or Banks, touching the custody and the control and deposit of the Public Money, and into the amount and mode of compensation of all persons who have in any manner whatever connected with the Treasury Department or the Deposit Banks, having any agency whatever in negotiating between said Department and said Banks, or any Banks or individuals, touching the Public Deposits; and that said Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wise rose, he said, to assure the House, on the part of himself and friends, that there was no desire nor intention to discuss the subject at present. There was no data for discussion, and could be none, until the inquiry proposed had been made. He hoped that the House would give their unanimous assent to the motion.

Objection being made.
Mr. Wise moved that the Rules be suspended in order to enable him to offer the resolution, and thereupon he asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 96, nays 67. Two-thirds being required to carry a motion to suspend the Rules, the House again by this vote the third time refused to allow Mr. Wise to offer his resolution.

Mr. Wise now rose, he said, to retract the notice which he had heretofore given of his intention to press this motion. He should not offer it again, being now convinced that the House was opposed to any inquiry for the purpose of resolving what was a reasonable doubt in relation to the connection between the Government and the Deposit Banks.

The House again resumed the debate upon the Navy Bill.

Thursday, April 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Grundy, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, made a Report on the subject of a Bill presented by him a few days ago, to authorize the Postmaster-General to enter into contract with Rail-Road Companies for the transportation of the Mail, the Agents of the Department, and Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, on said roads, in preference to any other things or persons usually carried on them, when the public service require such transportation. 5000 extra copies of the Report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, made an unfavorable Report on the Bill to prohibit the sale of public lands except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities.

The Bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were read a third time, and passed.

The Bill in relation to Incendiary Publications again coming up, Mr. Davis made a speech against it.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged the whole day, after disposing of some private business, in discussing the Bill to establish a Territorial Government in Wisconsin Territory, and the Navy Appropriation Bill; the latter of which was finally read a third time, and passed.

THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

See the last form in which Mr. Wise presented his resolutions of enquiry into the agency of Reuben M. Whitney in the selection of the Deposit Banks. "The party," the pure democratic Republicans, have three times voted down the attempt to enquire into the nature of Whitney's agency, and the general condition of the deposits. Yet is the situation of the public deposits so extraordinary and unprecedented, that it is difficult to conceive of the party prostitution which would withhold investigation. Are these men representatives of the people? Or are they creatures and tools of Martin Van Buren, solicitous only in protecting his Presidential interests, and anxious not for the preservation of the public interests, but for securing to themselves the "spoils," through his elevation? Let them be judged by their acts. When nearly thirty five millions of public revenue is dispersed through thirty five Banks—when those Banks are selected by Reuben Whitney, pronounced and proved perjured, and proclaimed by Mr. McDuffie, a "blasted monument of infamy"—when it is obvious that if the Government were to recall its funds, it could not succeed in doing so—when there is the strongest suspicion that this enormous amount of money is used in many cases for electioneering purposes connected with the Presidency, and in advancing the pretensions of the President's favorite—when it is known that large sums will be lost to the people—when, under these circumstances, a member of Congress makes effort after effort to have the facts enquired into, and is uniformly voted down by the disciplined Swiss of Power—what can be thought? What can be believed, but that the dominant party are afraid of light? That they know an investigation will expose to the eyes of the people nefarious and damning secrets? That they are resolved to conceal these at all events, until their chief is beyond the chance of being injured by the discovery, and safe in the Presidency?

We submit it to the reader if we are uncharitable in these deductions? We aver solemnly that we do not mean to be so. We can place no other construction on the refusal of the House to institute the enquiry desired by Mr. Wise. Why should it have done so? It has ample time, for the whole year is before it. No subject is more immediately urgent, and hardly one of paramount interest. Yet it thrice refused! An unprecedented thing, considering the importance of the subject.

With one thing the People may lay their account—the loss, total and irrevocable, of large portions of the Public Revenue. Even if honest, as we presume they are, many of the 35 Banks which have been favored with the keeping of 35,000,000 of dollars, could not replace it. It is loaned out to thousands and tens of thousands for their benefit!

On Wednesday, Mr. Calhoun made the following remarkable observations in the Senate:

"Mr. Calhoun gave a description of the present melancholy and threatening condition of the money affairs of the country. He ascribed in a great degree the immense amount of banking capital and paper money afloat, to the removal of the deposits, the downfall of the Bank of the United States, and especially to the immense amount of surplus in the Deposit Banks, which is regarded by them as permanent capital, and made the basis of a vast amount of paper. Mr. C. also remarked on the total loss to the country of the interest on the surplus, amounting to nearly two millions annually; and on the danger that the money would never be recovered. He said he believed it could not now be insured for twenty per cent. The public lands also are passing rapidly into the hands of speculators, by employing the public money on loan over and over again an indefinite number of times. Mr. C. expressed his astonishment that Senators could look calmly on, and see the country plunging into the gulf that is open before it. He regarded a general crash in its financial concerns as wholly inevitable, unless speedily prevented; and he emphatically appealed to gentlemen to provide some remedy for the evils and dangers which are evident to all."

This is the voice of Patriotism; but how will it be heeded? The People will be told that Mr. Calhoun is a Nullifier, and no Jackson man! They will be admonished to listen to Benton and Whitney.—Rich. Whig.

Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, addressed the Senate on Monday and yesterday, in opposition to the Expunging resolution. The Senate was crowded on both days with an auditory whose attention was riveted during the whole time, and the speech is the theme of general admiration. We presume Mr. Leigh never exerted his eminent abilities more happily or more successfully, and the Senate, we are confident, has rarely listened to a more masterly, eloquent, and triumphant train of reasoning. He tore down and scattered to the winds the whole tissue of arguments and alleged precedents by which it is vainly attempted to sustain the proposition for mutilating the journal of the Senate; and not only established, clearly and indisputably, the inviolability of that record, but vindicated beyond all cavil the perfect competency of the Senate to pass the resolution touching the conduct of the Executive, which it is now proposed to expunge from the journal.—Nat. Int.

Where is the Treasury?—This question may well be asked, after the startling developments in the Senate, in reference to the Deposit Banks. It appears, from their own showing, that the liabilities of these Banks are upwards of Seventy-seven millions, and that they have not means to pay more than one dollar in six! Even Mr. Benton joins in the cry of condemnation against the Pet Institutions, and refuses to endorse their solvency.—Ral. Register.

Will the People not Consider?—One of the late developments made by the Senate of the U. S. is that SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of their money has been placed in a bank in Michigan that has only \$51,000 of specie and its whole capital only \$150,000!!!!

Important Consideration.—Those who feel disposed to sanction Mr. Van Buren's doctrine, that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, should see to what that doctrine leads. If it may be done there, it may also be done in the Territories. And thus, when these last come into the Union, they will of course add to the strength of the free States, and to the number of fanatics, who will be ready to enter upon a crusade against the Southern States, and the property of the people. At present, there are an equal number of free and of slave States, and of course the Senate is equally divided. Admit a few more free States into the Union, and where shall we be? It is time for Southern people to look to their rights, their property.

"How is it," said an observer to a Virginian, "that your State is so much altered in its character? It is now a mere echo to the Albany Regency." "It may be so," said the Southerner, "but we are blessed with many emigrants from the North, who pass off as Virginians—interfere in our elections, and will make us, ere long, a Yankee State—the native Virginian does not sell his birth-right."

A neat hit.—The Albany Evening Journal, in announcing the winding up of the concerns of the Branch Bank in N. York, adds the following pithy commentary:

"We are now rid of the 'Monster,' and our citizens will no longer be compelled to borrow its money at six per cent interest, but be left free to pay from seven to fourteen per cent, as circumstances and their necessities may require. So much for 'glory and reform.'—Alexandria Gazette.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

Our Court did not adjourn until late on Saturday, nearly the whole week having been occupied in the trial of Capital cases.

On Tuesday, James Bradford, quite a youth, was tried for the homicide of his brother. The circumstances attending the transaction were of such a character as extenuated the crime to manslaughter, and the Attorney General did not press for a verdict of Murder. Counsel for the Prisoner, William H. Haywood, jun. Judgment of the Court, that he be branded with the letter M, and pay the costs; being unable to do which, he was admitted to take the oath of insolvency, and then discharged.

On Thursday, a trial of almost unprecedented interest in this community took place, viz: The State v. John Murphy alias John Sugg, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Mary Sugg, the wife of the Prisoner's putative father. Every circumstance conspired to render this case one of those which sometimes so strongly enlist the sympathies of a community. The Prisoner, quite a young man, appeared in court with unshorn hair and unkempt beard, of some months standing, all the entreaties of his friends being unable to induce him to submit to the operations of a barber. He was born in this city, and lived here up to the time of his father's marriage with the deceased, when at the age of 15, he went to sea, and never returned until 1832, when the murder was committed. He was supposed to have gone off in the first instance, in consequence of the unkind treatment of his step-mother, and when he came back, the bickerings between them were renewed. Mrs. Sugg was shot just at night, in her own house, and the act was charged on the Prisoner. He fled about two years since and was arrested in Mobile, Alabama. The principal witness on the part of the State was John Sugg, his reputed father.

The Prisoner being put upon his trial, the greatest difficulty was experienced in making a Jury, and the panel was not completed before about 2 o'clock. The case was submitted to the Jury, after elaborate arguments on both sides, about 1 o'clock Friday morning, the Judge having remained on the Bench nearly 16 hours. The Jury came into Court at 11 o'clock, and returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY. For the State, Attorney General Daniel. For the Prisoner, William H. Haywood, jun. and Geo. W. Haywood.

On Friday, Merrill Miller was put upon his trial for the murder of John Whitaker. His son Levi, who is charged as an accomplice in the deed, made his escape, and has not yet been taken. The proof of violence was direct and irresistible, and the Jury remained out but a short time, before they returned with a verdict of GUILTY! On Saturday, after a most impressive address from Judge Settle, he was sentenced to be hung on Friday the 24th of June.

When the Prisoner was asked if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, his Counsel moved for a new trial: 1st, That there was a separation of the Jury, during the progress of the trial. 2d, That the Court, in its charge to the Jury, expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the Prisoner. Motion overruled. Mr. Haywood then moved an arrest of Judgment, on account of alleged defects in the indictment. Also overruled. An appeal was taken for the Prisoner to the Supreme Court, on the question whether, or not, a separation of the Jury did not take place? The fact was, as stated, that the whole Jury having retired, by permission of the Court, under charge of an Officer, one of them stepped into a Grocery in sight to obtain a drink. Before he could get back, the other Jurors had returned into the box, and his name (third on the list) being called, he was found to be absent, but came in before the Clerk had finished the roll.—Ral. Register.

Mississippi.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday, the 27th ult., to the first Monday in January next.

During the session, which continued for two months, much and very important business was accomplished.

The moneyed capital of the State has been increased SEVENTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Divers acts for the incorporation of Banks and Railroad Companies were passed, among which are the Jackson and Mobile Railroad Company; the Jackson and Natchez Railroad Company; the Lake Washington and Deer Creek Railroad Company; the Mississippi Springs Railroad Company; acts incorporating Banks at Natchez, Manchester, Columbus, and some other places. One of the most important bills passed is that establishing a Penitentiary.

The State of Indiana has passed a bill creating a loan of ten millions of dollars, to complete her Canals and Rail Roads. The capital, Indianapolis, was illuminated the 15th, on receiving intelligence of the passage of the act.

March of Internal Improvements.—The Ohio Legislature granted, at its recent session, acts of incorporation to thirty-two new Railroads, and five canals!

Mind your dots.—A Kentucky member of Congress wishing to write to his wife on arriving at Washington city, that he had "formed a connexion with a very agreeable mess, and expected to spend the winter very pleasantly"—Unfortunately, and greatly to the surprise and mortification of the good lady to whom he was writing, he inadvertently dotted the e in the word mess.—Waichman.

From the Charleston Courier of April 14.

The Provisional Market.—We have been requested to notice the very great scarcity of meats, and, indeed, of almost every description of provisions, in our market, in the hope that it may attract the attention of graziers and others, and induce them to bring forward a supply, thereby securing large profits for themselves, and saving our suffering population from what we might at most term a state of semi-starvation, for, at present prices, families in limited, not to say indigent circumstances, can hardly supply themselves with the provisions necessary for their support. Beef, of inferior quality, is selling at 25 cents per pound, and other articles of the most kind in proportion, and sometimes difficult to be obtained, even at this exorbitant price.

We would request that this scarcity should be noticed by country editors, who will, by so doing, benefit their own citizens, by showing where they can obtain high prices, and relieve us, by adding to our supplies.

Mail Robbery.—Much interest has been excited in this City and Columbia, for some time past, in consequence of the postman, containing the Columbia mail, having been received here several times, within a month, without the canvas bag, which contains the letters. Information of the fact was communicated to the Department by our Post Master, who received instructions to investigate the matter. He proceeded to Columbia, and from circumstances, suspicion rested on the assistant Post Master at that place, and one of the Clerks, who were immediately apprehended, and examined before Judge Johnson, which resulted in their being required to find bail in the sum of \$15,000 each, to answer the charge at the Federal Court, to be held at that place in November next. No positive evidence of their guilt had yet transpired, we had any discovery been made relative to the money which had been abstracted. It is to be hoped, however, that it may be recovered. The Post Office was placed in the charge of a responsible person, until the Department is informed of the occurrence.—Charleston Courier.

WESTERN INDIANS.

We have for some time past had paid forebodings that the war spirit and the conflicts with the Indians, in Florida, would have a contagious influence on the Indians West of the Mississippi; and that the people of that frontier might, sooner or later—no hope the day is far distant—be severely tried by the re-action produced by the removal of the reluctant Indians from East of the Mississippi. From the West we received yesterday the subjoined intelligence of hostilities between the aboriginals of the prairies and the traders and emigrant Indians; which cannot, indeed, be traced to the Florida excitement, but which, by reviving and giving employment for the warrior feelings of the Indians, may prepare their minds and nerve their arms for other encounters hereafter.—National Intelligencer.

"NEAR FORT GIBSON, A. T.
MARCH 14, 1836.

"Things in this quarter look as if we were to have trouble are long with the Indians on the Grand Prairie.

"An Express arrived at head-quarters a few days since, announcing to Gen. Arbuckle that the Camanches and Pawnees had murdered all the Traders at Coffey's Trading House, on Red river, in the Texas country. One man only escaped; he has arrived here, and described the massacre as dreadful; 50 or 60 Americans and some Creeks and Osages were butchered.

"It was near Coffey's trading house that the treaty last year was made with the Camanches and Pawnees; but owing to Col. Dodge not being there agreeably to promise, the treaty was torn up, and Talcumina, a fierce and savage Camanche warrior, warned Gen. Coffee and his men to leave their country: his not complying, has been fatal to them all. Our men, who are the Camanches last summer, describe them as a fierce, warlike race of men, well-mounted, and armed with lance and shield. They are a wandering tribe, and we may look for them all next summer without even crossing their trail. There is no doubt that the United States will resent these murders, and we will march from here as soon as the grass will admit of our horses living on it. The whole regiment of Dragoons will concentrate and be joined by the 7th Infantry, now at Fort Gibson. Chli McIntosh, the Creek warrior, swears vengeance against the Pawnees and Camanches; and he will no doubt add six or seven hundred warriors to our command. We are making every preparation, and we shall get off, I suppose, by the 1st of May, or sooner.

"Gen. Arbuckle has put Fort Gibson in good repair, and mounted field pieces in the block-houses."

A dreadful accident occurred on the Lexington and Ohio rail road on the 16th ult. by the upsetting of the locomotive and train of passenger cars attached to it. On crossing one of the embankments the locomotive and cars were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of twenty or thirty feet. But one passenger out of fifteen or twenty escaped injury. One was killed instantly, one died in a short time, and two more were supposed to be dying.

An hundred thousand dollars Lost.—A package of money containing \$100,000, in \$100 and \$1,000 notes of the U. S. Bank, addressed to "W. S. Hatch, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati," has been lost or stolen between Philadelphia and Cincinnati. A reward of \$10,000 is offered for its recovery.

Charlotte:

Friday, April 22, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor.
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

Judge White's Speech.—On the first page, we have given place to a Speech of Judge White, delivered in the United States Senate, on the motion of Mr. Calhoun, not to receive the petitions for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. This is a copy of the "pamphlet" referred to by the Judge, in the letters of his, recently given in our paper, as containing a full exposure of his opinions on the subject of the power of Congress over the institution of Slavery.

To tell the reader that in this Speech he will find the honest opinions of an incorruptible Patriot and Statesman given in a plain, comprehensive, and fearless style, would be to tell him what he must already know, if he knows any thing of the character of him who uttered it. All we desire to say, therefore, in relation to this speech, is, that it is worthy of its author in every respect; and cannot fail to place the Southern Whig Candidate for the Presidency, infinitely in advance of the Northern Tory aspirant for the same office, in the friendship of every real lover of the South and of the whole country.

Virginia Elections.—Returns come in but slowly, and some time must elapse before it will be definitely known how the State has gone. So far as yet received, the relative strength of parties in the last Legislature, is yet preserved—that is, the loss of either party in certain Counties, is about made up by gains in others. In Albemarle County, Messrs. Gilmer and Southall, (Whigs), of the last Legislature, have been beaten by Messrs. Rivers and Randolph, (Tories), by small majorities; and in Powhatan and Franklin, two of the Ex-judges have been "expunged" from seats in the next Legislature. The Virginia papers say that the Polls in the different Counties show very decided gains of the People to the side of the Whigs; and they concur in the belief that the Kinderhooker will stand no sort of chance of getting the vote of the State in November next, when the question will be upon the naked merits of the men, apart from the influence of Gen. Jackson's popularity, under which his partisans now fight for public favor. The People not caring for the "spoils," only deprive the Little Magician's followers of the powerful watchword which they now use, of "Gen. Jackson," and the victory over him and his party will be easy of accomplishment.

Connecticut.—The General Election in this State has recently been held, and shows increased majorities for Van Buren since last year. This was not unexpected. Connecticut, of Hartford Convention memory, always consistent in her Federalism, has opposed every Republican Administration of the Government from the beginning, and was most violent against General Jackson's until he issued the Proclamation, and it was known that he was in favor of a Federalist, (Martin Van Buren), for his successor, when it immediately gave its adhesion to his measures; and as the time approaches when his appointed heir is expected to succeed to his station, she not only continues firm in her friendship for him, but brings increased majorities to his support! If nothing else could open the eyes of the People, to the true principles of the Van Burenses, we should think that a fact like this could not fail to do so. Would that the old Republican States could be brought to act with the consistency which has marked, and still continues to mark, the conduct of old Federal Connecticut! Could they be induced to exercise but a tittle of it in the coming election, there would be no fear that a rank Aristocratic Federalist may be able to creep into power under the assumed garb of Democratic Republicanism.

Central Rail-Road in North Carolina.—A Convention was held in Trenton, Jones County, N. C., on the 15th of March, on this important subject. Delegates were in attendance from several of the Counties surrounding Jones; and the following resolutions were passed with unanimity. We are afraid, however, that the contemplated application to the Legislature for "an appropriation in money to carry the scheme into operation," will avail them nothing, for the "old North" is notoriously as poor in the pecuniary as she is in works of internal improvement, or in the public spirit necessary to their construction. Let her have her just portion of the immense surplus of public money now in the possession of the Federal Government, however, & this state of things would soon alter with regard to her; but of this there is little hope, so long as Jackson-Van-Burenism continues to "rule the roost;" and we therefore suggest to the People themselves, in the Eastern and Western parts of the State, to put their own "shoulders to the wheel," in the great work of constructing the Central Rail-Road.

Resolved, That whilst we are the advocates of any system of Internal Improvement which will promote the interest and welfare of any portion of North Carolina, we cannot but regret the want of unanimity among our citizens upon such a system as will build up a market within our own State, develop our own resources, and secure to ourselves the advantages which our climate, soil, and seaport towns, are so well calculated to afford.

Resolved, That we believe that the construction of a Rail Road from the port of Beaufort, through Trenton, and thence westward, would not only promote the prosperity of North Carolina, by staying the tide of emigration, and increasing the wealth of her citizens, but in a political point of view, would be the means of making us a contented, united, and happy people, and of giving to our good old State a character and standing co-equal with that of her sister States, which her want of Internal Improvements, and consequent dependence, have so long unfortunately deprived her of.

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that we will use all honorable means to promote the construction of this Rail Road; and in furtherance of that object, that a Committee be appointed, by the Chair, to draft a Memorial to the next General Assembly of this State, setting forth the great necessity, utility, and advantages of this Rail-Road, and praying the General Assembly for an appropriation in money to carry the same into operation.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the next General Assembly be instructed to procure the passage of an Act of incorporation for said Rail Road, to present the said Memorial to the said General Assembly, and to use all honorable means to obtain an appropriation as aforesaid.

Resolved, That our sister counties throughout the State be respectfully solicited to co-operate with us in this great and important undertaking, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Chairmen of every County Court in the State.

Whig Elector.—At a meeting of the Electors appointed by the Whigs of Guilford, Randolph, and Chatham, for the purpose of nomi-

nating a suitable person to be placed on the Electoral Ticket for White and Tyler in that Congressional District—held in the town of Ashborough, on the 31st day of March, 1836—JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq., of Guilford County, was unanimously chosen, and has accepted the nomination.

Superior Court.—The Spring Term of the Superior Court for Rowan County is now in session in this place, his Honor Judge Duncanson presiding. No case of a criminal nature has as yet come before the Court, and but one of much interest on the civil docket. That was a case removed from Mecklenburg to this county, Adam Springs vs. Thomas Grier. The suit was about a small strip of land, and has been pending 16 years! The evidence was very voluminous, and occupied the Court upwards of two days. The Jury retired at 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, and had not returned a verdict at the time of our paper going to press—Friday evening, 4 o'clock—Saturday morning 10th inst.

[We learn, from one of the parties in the above case, that the Jury continued out, without coming to an agreement, until twelve o'clock on Saturday night, when they were discharged under the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, and the case continued. We also understand that when the Jury were discharged they stood eleven for Grier, to one against—Ed. Journal.]

Post Office Affairs.—The following report of Post Office affairs we copy from the Globe of the 1st instant:

Post Offices Established.—Cartledge Creek, Richmond Co., N. C.; Stanhope, Nash Co., N. C.; Mill Brook, Franklin Co., N. C.

Change of Name of Post Office.—Clover Garden, Orange Co., N. C., to "White Cross."

Appointment of Postmasters.—John Stillwell, Oakville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.; John C. Hefield, Currituck Co., N. C.; Nathan Keedall, Fair Grove, Davidson Co., N. C.; James S. Purify, Holly Spring, Wake Co., N. C.; Daniel B. Nicholson, Cartledge Creek, Richmond Co., N. C.; William Leigh, Stanhope, Nash Co., N. C.; Joseph Corpening, Copenhagen, Burke Co., N. C.; James M. Larkins, Sarecta, Duplin Co., N. C.; Reuben Poe, White Cross, Orange Co., N. Carolina.

Randolph County.—Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Star, from one of the most respectable and influential men in Randolph: "Old Randolph is straight. There will not be a Van Buren Candidate in the County. There are a few Van Buren men, but they will not vote for Spaight. We can give Gen. Dudley a majority of 1200 votes."

The Contested Election.—We understand that the Governor deems it inexpedient to order a special election, to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives from the 12th Congressional District of this State, caused by the vacation of the seat of Mr. Graham by the House. The period for the adjournment of Congress being now near at hand, and the counties composing the 12th District being the most remote in the State, it was believed the requisite notices could not be given throughout the district, the elections held, and the polls compared, in time to enable the member elect to reach Washington previously to the close of the session. So that had the Governor determined otherwise than he has, the expense of a special election would have been uselessly incurred. And moreover, by deferring the election until August, (the ordinary period of holding the general elections of the State) a larger vote will be secured, and a fuller expression of the sentiment of the district obtained than by a special election, let it be held at any season of the year, or under whatever circumstances, even of the most exciting nature.—Raleigh Standard.

To Correspondents.—The "impromptu lines" over the signature of "The Orphan," we must decline inserting. We cannot bring ourselves to a belief of the sentiments expressed by the author; and, if we could, being a Bachelor, our gallantry would prevent us from giving them publicity.—at least during Leap Year.

"Steel Creek" shall go in, so soon as leisure will permit us to give it a little pruning before it is sent to the press.

"A Cotton Grower" is under consideration.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]
GAG! GAG!!

Mr. Madra: I saw published in your paper, the other day, a notice requesting a meeting of the Republican Whigs of this county, in the Courthouse on Tuesday of next Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent us in the next General Assembly, who will sustain the principles of '75 and '98, unallured by spoils, and untrammelled by caucus dictation or mercenary and interested motives. The Caucasites I understand, (for I have not seen the advertisement,) have appointed a meeting in the courthouse at 2 o'clock on the same day. The meeting for the People is to take place at 3 o'clock. For the purpose of preventing the People meeting together to consult and advise concerning the present state of the country, I am told that an individual among the Caucasites intends to make a speech some 2, 3, or 4 hours long, thereby consuming the whole evening.—Perhaps, as the People will thus be compelled to give way to those in power, it might be well to look out some other place for their meeting, where they may at least be permitted to interchange their ideas without calling down on themselves the maledictions of the collared aristocracy of the land.—Look to it.

ANTI-GAG.

[It is due to the Caucasites to say that the call for their meeting, to take place on Tuesday of Court, at two o'clock, was advertised before the Whig meeting which is to be held at the same place on the same day. We presume the Caucasites, in fixing upon Tuesday, were actuated by the same reasons which induced the Whigs to select that day for holding their meeting. It is a custom among the People of this County to come to town, in large numbers, on Tuesday of Court, while very few comparatively can be induced to leave their farms on any other day, for the purpose of attending meetings of any sort. For this reason, and as the subjects which will engage the attention of the Whig meeting are of vital interest to the People generally, those who signed the call thought it best to hold it on Tuesday, when all who might be in town could attend or remain absent, at their option. In fixing the hour for the meeting at 3 o'clock, it was thought that the Caucasites would certainly get through their deliberations by that time, as cases have occurred, in the history of that party, where even Presidents have been made in less time than one hour. It appears, however, from the information of our correspondent above, that

in the present occasion they intend to protract their session, with the view of preventing the Whigs from occupying the Courthouse! We could mention several reasons why this information is likely to be correct—one of which is sufficient, however, and that is, the known indisposition of the leaders of the Caucus clan to allow their blinded and deluded followers to come within the influence of political light and truth. They know that they can only keep their present influence over the actions of those followers, by retaining their minds in the worse than Egyptian darkness of ignorance and prejudice. Let them do with their victims, however, as they think best for their cause and their hopes of the spoils hereafter. But let them not flatter themselves that they can prevent the Whigs from fulfilling the important political duty which they are invited to meet and perform on Tuesday of Court. Let them tax their memory to its utmost for any case in which the office-holders have been able ultimately to prevail against the People when they have arisen in their might; and then let them reflect, and tremble, as they will, at the reflection, that their ill-bought triumph in retaining the Courthouse from the Whigs will only serve to make harder to be borne their certain defeat at the Polls in August.—Editor.]

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: In your paper dated the 8th April, a notice appeared, signed by a number of very respectable citizens, and among the rest I see the names of some Revolutionary Veterans, calling upon all the "real Whigs" of Mecklenburg County to meet at the Court House on Tuesday of April County Court, to nominate suitable candidates to represent this County in the next General Assembly. I am much pleased, Mr. Editor, to see such a free and independent spirit manifested by the citizens of a County in which the first declaration of American Independence was made—and my gratification is greatly increased upon finding so many of the Whigs of '76 coming forward in defence of their blood-bought liberties, with the same unflinching and unyielding boldness for which they were so signally distinguished in the revolutionary struggle. These Revolutionary Veterans should command great respect, and their sentiments be entitled to serious consideration by the rising generation—their voices should be listened to with profound attention, and when they warn and entreat the rising generation to keep a look out for danger, we should reflect upon the result of their deliberations. Many of these gray-headed Veterans, whose bodies are now tottering upon their worn-out and exhausted limbs, had to toil and suffer to achieve the liberties now enjoyed by their posterity. Well may they look forward, then, with anxious eyes and throbbing hearts, at the dangers which hang over us!—Well may they raise their trembling voices and quivering lips to warn their offspring of impending danger!—These sages no doubt have weighed carefully all the circumstances connected with the crumbling situation of our happy government; have reflected seriously upon our situation; and, as the result of such reflections, they call upon all and every man who feels any interest in the preservation of this Government, to come out and stand upon their rights as guaranteed to them by the Constitution under which we all profess to live. The present crisis, is one of momentous importance to every true-hearted American. Political corruption, with all its concomitant evils, is rapidly and imperceptibly spreading its desolating influence over our land and nation. Yes—Corruption and favoritism are boldly emblazoned upon every flag which is hoisted by the powers that be.

How should freemen act in a crisis like this, when they find so many of the Whigs of '76 in their ranks, and calling upon them to remember the scenes of that period when the name of Whig created a glow of patriotism which thrilled every bosom? The two prominent Candidates before the people, for the next Presidency, is Judge White and Mr. Van Buren. The former was born in Ireland County, No. Ca.—The latter is a New Yorker—of course in full possession of all the northern principles, interests, and feelings.—White was nominated by the People, Van Buren by Caucus dictation. We will soon be called upon to say whether or not our feelings, interests, and principles, are more clearly identified with those of a Southern man, than one who was born and has been raised at the North. We are bound to be careful and attentive in making the examination, before we come to the conclusion to barter away our interests—our future welfare may be involved in the decision we make.

Witness the efforts which are now making for the promotion of Van Buren—they are truly alarming! Turn your eyes for one moment, and gaze upon the deception now practising upon the people of this county! No doubt the reader has seen certain printed handbills in circulation, signed by respectable men, calling a meeting of the friends of "General Jackson's Administration," to be held on Tuesday of April County Court, to nominate Candidates for the next Legislature, and to appoint an Elector for the District to vote for Van Buren as Vice President. Reader, if you have not one of these notices nailed to your door, your interest calls upon you to enquire of your next neighbour for one, and read it carefully. You will there see, at once, the object of the Van Buren party in this County. They are determined to keep the people in Egyptian darkness, and not risk their fate upon the true issue of the question; to meet it as it should be met, they will not, and dare not—they know this. Why does

this notice call upon the friends of "General Jackson's Administration" to come forward and sustain the old Chief? Because the object is to gull and deceive the people! Why were not the friends of Van Buren requested to meet? Because he has no popularity except that which he receives from Gen. Jackson; and this is acknowledged by almost all who now support him. What has Andrew Jackson's name to do in the present contest? Nothing more than the name of Bonaparte! But his popularity the party stand in need of, and without it they go to the wall; and they are well aware of the fact.

This is not honest. Every man who is a candidate for office, should stand or fall upon his own merits. Shuffling has been practiced long enough, and the people have a right to know the opinions of every man seeking their favour. Candidates should be stripped of "hereditary popularity," and stand upon their own merits. No man should be elevated to office without having his principles closely scrutinized. Freemen, don't be deceived by men who are aspiring to office!—Reflect seriously before you decide upon the question in which your interest and that of your posterity is deeply involved.

The last paragraph of the notice above alluded to urges upon the "Jackson party to turn out." Alas! alas!—deception in the superlative degree! The Tory Party cannot write a sentence, speak a word, think a thought, or hold a meeting, without bringing in Gen. Jackson's name! Shame!—Will the people follow such ignis-fatui? Fellow-Citizens! just look at affairs as they stand;—can you, will you, forsake the principles of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, for such humbuggery as is now called Republicanism? I trust not. 98.

Episcopal School.—Rev. Adam Empie, D. D. President of William and Mary College, has accepted the situation recently conferred on him of Rector of the Episcopal School, in this vicinity, vice Mr. Cogswell, resigned. He is expected to enter on the duties of his appointment, at the commencement of the Summer session.

Wake Forest Institute.—We understand that this Institution, situated about 12 miles from this City, and conducted on the Manual Labor principle, under the charge of the Baptist Church, is in a most flourishing condition. The number of Students is now 120, and several have been refused for want of accommodation. A very large additional building, however, is going up, which, when completed, will afford room for as many as will probably apply for admission.—Rat. Register.

An Express Mail.—We have good authority for stating that the Postmaster-General has it in contemplation to establish a daily Express Mail between New Orleans and Portland, Maine, to be carried on horseback, except when steamboats can be had, and to run at the rate of twelve miles an hour. This mail will carry slips from newspaper offices, containing foreign and domestic news, prices current, and important letters. On every thing carried by this mail, extra postage will be charged.

The proposition will soon be submitted to Congress, and if they approve of it, of which there can be no doubt, it will be carried into effect. Should this great improvement in our mail department be effected, we hope that every piece of paper, whether printed or manuscript, which is transmitted by the express mail, will be charged according to the weight.

Charleston and Ohio Rail-Road.—We understand (says the Charleston Courier of the 7th inst.), that Lieut. Drayton, White, and Reed, three of the Engineers to be employed in the survey of this road, have arrived in this city. Capt. Williams and Mr. Featherstonough are daily expected, and on their arrival, arrangements will be made with General Hayne, the Chairman of the Commissioners, (who has returned to the city,) for entering upon the survey immediately, beginning at the mountains.

The prospect ahead.—From one end of the State to the other, the friends of the Constitution are acting with an energy and concert which will give certain triumph to their exertions. This is also the case throughout the Union. In the language of Mr. Mangum, "the watch fires are kindling on every hill, from the Potomac to the Balize. The White banner is unfurled; countless crowds are thronging to that standard. The Albany banner yet waves its motley folds over the 'disciplined and the faithful.' But even discipline begins to quail before superior numbers."—Rat. Register.

The Globe of Tuesday says—"Shell traitors or spies be harbored in our ranks!"—We will ferret them out, and expose them." Have a care, Mr. Globe, what you are about. Do not commence the work of expurgating your party. If you do this—if you really do drive away all the traitors and spies in your party, you will divide it sadly—you will have little left—few to sing hosannas to Martin the first.—Washington Sun.

It is said that the "Old Hero" is not at all pleased at the way his leaders conduct in the House of Representatives. He swears that the majority are the most weak, stupid, and cowardly set on earth! After their defeat on the North Carolina Contested Election, according to rumor, he sent word to the leaders of the party, (Cambreleng, Boardly, &c.) that "if they can do no better than that, to resign and go home, and let somebody come who can manage the d-d Whigs."—Wash. Car.

MARRIED.

In this Town, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Leavenworth, Mr. JACKSON PERRY, of Raleigh, to Miss JANE WILLIAMS of this town.

In this County, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. GEORGE W. WILLIAMSON to Miss ANGELINA F. RUDE.

In this County, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. JOSEPH MCCOMBS to Miss MARTHA PARKS, daughter of Robt. Parks, sen.

Also, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. JAMES FLOW to Miss MARY E. MCNEELY, daughter of Mr. John McNeely.

On the 29th ult., by John Scott Esq., Mr. WM. HOLBROOKS, of Cabarrus County, to Miss ELIZABETH SETZER of Rowan.

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE citizens of Charlotte are informed

that a supply of first rate Beef will be brought to town, on the 23d or 25th inst.

April 21, 1836. JAS. SLOAN.

Linseed Oil.

I HAVE for Sale, a few Barrels well strained Linseed Oil, which I will sell at a moderate price for Cash.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

March 10, 1836. 844

POSTSCRIPT

LATER FROM THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

By Thursday Morning's Mail, we received full returns from thirty Counties in Virginia, giving aggregates of 20 members to the Whigs, and 17 to the Tories.

These returns exhibit a net gain of one Delegate (equal to two votes) to the Whigs, and a much larger numerical gain among the People. Hurra for the Old Dominion!—She is yet destined to be disenthralled and regenerated from the iniquity of Man-Worship and Toryism!

The Great Race in Augusta.

Constitutionalist Office, Augusta, April 12.

This day came off the celebrated match race between Col. Hampton's horse Argyle, and Col. Crowell's horse John Bascombe. Previous to the starting of the horses, Argyle was the general favorite, and the backers of John Bascombe were loth in taking up offers, and in order to obtain bets, the backers of Argyle had to give the odds of three to two and two to one; the latter offers were freely accepted by the backers of John Bascombe. At the roll of the drum both horses were brought up to the string, and at the tap they started, John Bascombe the inside track, and Argyle leading about a length. The first mile was well contested, and both horses came in neck and neck—time 1m. 57s. The second mile was also handsomely contested for about half way round, when John Bascombe changed place with Argyle and took the lead, which he kept until he arrived at the starting post, coming in about twenty feet ahead—time 1m. 53s. On the third mile, John Bascombe maintained with ease his position, notwithstanding the whip and spur which was freely given to Argyle on the first quarter, and came in ahead about thirty yards, under a strong pull—time 1m. 58s. It was now evident that the first heat was to be taken by John Bascombe, and a number thought that Argyle was holding up; but on the fourth and last round of the heat, it was evident he was trying to save his distance, and that the rider of John Bascombe was using his utmost exertion to enable him to do so. It would not do, however—John Bascombe had his mettle up—he heeded not the reins, and kept his onward course, distancing Argyle in the first heat—time 1m. 58s.—total time of the heat 7m. 44s.

Adjourned Rail-Road Meeting in Charlotte!

At the Public Meeting of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, held in Charlotte during the session of our last Superior Court, "on the subject of the contemplated Rail-Road between the Cities of Charleston and Cincinnati," it was

"Resolved, That another public meeting of the People of Mecklenburg County be held in the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of our April Court, for the purpose of further consideration on this subject;" and also for the appointment of Delegates to attend the meeting to be held in Morganton on the 15th of June next, to receive the Report of the gentleman appointed by the County of Lincoln to make a Topographical Survey of the most eligible route for said Road, and likewise for the appointment of a Delegate from this County to the Rail-Road Convention to be held in Knoxville on the 4th of July next."

In pursuance of this resolution, the Citizens of Mecklenburg County are respectfully requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of April Court, (the 26th day of the month,) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes specified therein. This is an important subject to this part of North Carolina, and it is earnestly hoped that the People of Mecklenburg will act upon it as men who have a deep interest at stake. RAIL-ROAD.

Charlotte, April 15, 1836.

To the Whigs of Mecklenburg County!

THE Whigs of Mecklenburg County are respectfully requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of April County Court, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as Candidates to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the Senate and House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State. A full attendance of the real Whigs of Old Mecklenburg is particularly requested.

WM. ALEXANDER, JAS. M. BLACK,
THOS. ALEXANDER, WM. LUCKY,
THOS. WINCHESTER, THOS. DOWNS,
WM. DAVIDSON, ISAAC FRAZIER,
R. M. COCHRAN, JOHN GARDNER,
ALEX. CALDWELL, R. G. HOWARD,
JNO. STITT, Junr., F. L. SMITH,
ALLEN HERRON, JOSEPH SMITH,
SOLOMON REID, JAMES KNOX,
JOHN CALDWELL, LARD HARRIS,
WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Sale of Land on Credit.

ON Monday the 6th day of June next, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, a plantation supposed to contain 160 acres, joining the lands of Nathan Orr, and Thomas Hunter, formerly owned by James Robinson, now deceased, the same being sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity for the benefit of partition among his heirs.

Also, at the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, I will sell one other tract, lying on the waters of the 12 mile Creek, joining the lands of Wm. Atkinson, Burwell Clark, James E. Davis, and others, containing by estimation 435 acres, formerly owned by Edward Stitt, now deceased, and sold for the benefit of partition among his heirs. Satisfactory security will be required. D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. p.

April 20th, 1836. 894d

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONG OF THE SEASONS.

(By S. F. WALKER.)

The prettiest time of all the year,
Is the gay and smiling Spring,
When the sun is bright and the sky is clear,
And the fruits are blossoming.

When the flow'et leaves of every dia,
In their rife and blushing bloom,
Blend each breeze that passes by,
With a soft and sweet perfume.

When every hill has a diadem
Of moss and verdant green,
And life is hung on every stem,
And nature's smile is seen.

The liveliest song is sung in Spring,
When the birds in their plumage fair,
Carolling on their sunny wing,
Enliven all the air.

The sweetest time of all the year,
Is when the genial rays
Of Summer fling the dancing cheer
In fets and roundels.

When ripened berries in their blush
The sportive young invite—
And joyous souls are in the flush
Of frolicsome delight.

Ah! Summer days are golden dreams—
When humming-birds on the wing,
And honey bees, and gushing streams—
Our steps are all enlivening.

A beautiful reflection.—It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our heart are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their "festival around the midnight throne" are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that brighter forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us, like islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever.—*Bullfinch.*

Criterion of a Woman.—Her voice and carriage may serve as an index to the mind. When you hear a lady in conversation whose tones resemble the shrieking of a bagpipe—beware! for you may depend upon it she is a shrew—or if her voice sounds like the beating of a drum muffled for a soldier's funeral, there is equal cause of alarm: in most cases it will be found that she is sullen and perverse. Some women there are who talk so flippantly, that you might well mistake it for the rattling of a cart wheel over a rough pavement. Beware also of these! they are closely akin to the hyena. If, on the contrary, they mimic their words, or speak in a languid drawing tone, you have every reason to fear that they are made up of deceit and hypocrisy, and would prove unworthy of your esteem and confidence. But give me the voice that is clear, full, soft, and musical.—If it be a female that possesses it, I would ask no other recommendation. It will generally be found that she is above deceit—sincere in her friendship, warm in her attachments, and ardently devoted to those whom she loves.—*Paul Ulrich.*

Breach of Promise.—The New York Transcript says: "A Mr. James Perkins has been saddled with damages to the amount of \$450, for refusing to marry Miss Nancy Griffith, after having paid attention to her for the space of twelve years. Both parties belonging to Pike, which is in Alleghany county: but the action was tried in the county of Livingston. One of the witnesses being asked why he advised the plaintiff to bring her suit in this county instead of Alleghany, replied that, in the latter county, 'a jury could scarcely be found, who would consider a woman, soul and body, worth more than fifty dollars!'"

A Strict Constructionist.—Some years ago, Mr. — was elected a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire. He was a very gentlemanly, well-educated man, but, unfortunately, so fond of brandy and water, that he was more or less intoxicated every day. At the close of the session, he attempted to justify himself by saying that he came there sworn to truly represent his constituents; and he was satisfied, from personal observation, that a large majority of them drank too much whenever they could get an opportunity.—*Alex. Gazette.*

A fair hit.—An industrious son of the Land of Steady Habits was endeavoring to sell a clock, a few evenings ago, to a person who is by no means the handsomest man in town. As far as paint, varnish, and a looking glass front go, the clock was passable, but as a whole, it was rather an ugly piece of furniture. The owner praised it to the skies; the other decried it, and jocularly remarked that a look at it almost frightened him. "Then mister," replied the vender of notions, "I guess you had better buy one that has no looking glass in front."—*Newbern Spectator.*

Wants.—Wisdom wants more pupils; truth more real friends; virtue more admirers; honesty more practitioners; religion to have less said of its mysteries, and more done of its duties.

A Caution.—A week or two since, the editor of the Essex Banner, received a letter from Bradford, containing two dollars, and an advertisement purporting to be from a young lady who was anxious to enter into the holy state of matrimony. Every thing appearing fair, it was inserted, with the signature annexed. It was soon ascertained, however, that it was a miserable hoax; and we are happy to add that by the exertions of the editor and the friends of the young lady, its author was discovered, and has made all the reparation he could make by publishing over his own signature the following confession, which we re-publish for the benefit of all, who like him, are base enough to be guilty of such a shameful offence.—*Boston Post.*

"Whereas, an unauthorized, false, and malicious advertisement, purporting to be subscribed by Hannah Hull, was inserted in the Essex Banner of last week, I, Nathaniel Holmes, Jun., of Bradford, hereby confess that I was the author of it, and that I have thereby wronged Miss Hull most cruelly, and without the least provocation or reason. I therefore penitently ask her pardon, and also take this method of informing the public, that there never has been any impropriety of any kind on her part, which could justify said advertisement; but on the contrary, that her conversation and conduct have been at all times correct, virtuous and inoffensive, and that in causing said advertisement to be sent to Mr. Farnsworth, through the post office, in a letter, enclosing two dollars for its insertion, I was actuated by a blind infatuation and a reckless disregard of principle, honor and humanity. I therefore beg leave to express my sorrow for my barbarous insult upon Miss Hull, and to solicit her, and Mr. Farnsworth, the editor of the Essex Banner, and public generally to forgive me.

NATHANIEL HOLMES, Jr.
Bradford, March 3, 1836."

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Postoffice at Charlotte, on the 1st of April, 1836.

A—Isabella Alexander, Henry Armes, W. L. Alexander, Thos. W. Alexander, Edwin Alexander, Cyrus A. Allen.

B—Abraham Black, George Baker, Wm. Barton, O. Bartlett, Jos. Byers, Rachel Bell, John C. Barr.

C—David Chambers, Alex. Cooper, Jno. Caruthers, J. C. Caldwell, Henry Casper.

D—H. M. Dewese, Thos. Douglas.

E—Charles Elms, Caleb Erwin.

F—Jahen Fox, Andrew Flaniken, David Flaniken, Miss Sarah Frier, Mrs. Minty Flinn.

G—Amasa Gillet, John R. Gorrell, Robert C. Grier, Jas. C. Griffith.

H—Alley Harrison, Jno. Helms, Jos. Honeycutt, Jno. Hipp, Abel Hutz, Jno. Hodge, Jno. Henderson, William D. Hall, Conrad Hance, Hagins & Tuttle.

I—Martin Icehour.

K—Mary Kerr.

L—Josiah Lewis, Jas. Latta, Jno. K. Lawwell, Jean Lemmond, Mrs. Cath. Lewis, Wm. Loodrigan, Jno. Lowe.

M—Zebulon Morris, James Matthews, John Mitchell, Wm. McKelvey, Jas. L. Martin, John Means, Mrs. Sarah S. Morgan, Wm. Miller, Jno. Miller, Ben. F. Masters, Cyrus McClure, John J. McIntyre, Milton McGahay.

N—Wm. C. Neely, Sam. Newland.

O—Marinda Osburn, Thomas Ounby, Nathan Orr.

P—Wm. Potts, Zephaniah Plumer, Andrew J. Pruett, Stephen Pettie, Almon Pratt, Sarah J. Peoples, John C. Pharr, Miss Milly Pool.

R—Sarah Richardson, Andrew Ryburn, Jack Robinson.

S—Alfred A. Sharpe, Jacob Showman, James Stephens, Berry Stuart, Edward Stephens, Amos Steel, Sam. H. Smith, Henry Speck, Susannah Shelby, Thos. Searcy, H. Shipworth.

W—Moses Wiley, Margaret T. Welch, Wm. Wilson, Susan E. Wallace, Mr. Wilson.

H. W. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON Saturday the 23d instant, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will expose to public sale, a number of vacant lots, belonging to the Corporation. A reasonable credit will be given.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
JAS. T. ASBURY, Ck'n.

April 4th, 1836.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 500 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—
A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—
A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of
A. F. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1836.

Omnibus Concern

GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.
B. P. BOYD & Co.
Dec. 23, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been solicited to remove to the town of Charlotte, for the purpose of Teaching, and having done so, will commence a School so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained.

Terms:
For Reading, Writing, and Spelling, \$3 pr. qr.
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, \$5 " "
History, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, \$8 " "
Latin, with the above, \$10 " "
The Articles of the School may be seen at the office of B. Oates, Esq.
H. D. W. ALEXANDER.
April 14, 1836.

New Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having leased the Store-House formerly occupied by S. C. Caldwell, one door South of the Post Office, take the pleasure of informing the citizens of Charlotte, and its vicinity, that they are receiving, and will continue to receive, a general and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

lately purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:
Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Adelaide, Chert, Green, and Invaluable Green CLOTHS, Low priced, ditto,
Buff, Drab, and Black CASSIMERES, ditto,
Cotton
Some few Battipets,
An elegant assortment of Summer Goods for gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloones,
Satin, Valencia, Buff, and Marcelline VESTINGS, ditto,
Superfine Black Velvet ditto,
Black, Prudersa, Italian, Gro de Swiss, Sincbours, and Sarsnet SILKS,
Colored SILKS of all kinds,
A good assortment of PRINTS,
A splendid assortment of Ladies' Dress Hdkfs.
Painted Muslins, and Painted Jaconets, and a variety of superior goods for Ladies' Dresses,
A splendid assortment of Stocks, Hose, half Hose,

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Hardware & Cutlery, Saddles & Bridles, Glass and Queens-ware, GROCERIES.

Together with a great number of other articles, all of which we offer to sell on as good terms as Goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere. We invite our friends and acquaintances generally to call and examine our Stock of Goods before they make their purchases, as we feel assured that we can do as well by them as our neighbors, as our Goods are entirely new and purchased for CASH.

W. & A. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C., March 26, 1836. 571f

400 PACKAGES Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of American, British, and India Goods,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for CASH, and also before the late advance. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—
Sup. Fine Blue and Black CLOTH,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French CASSIMERE,
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors, do. Linen Drill, (a new article.)
A fine assortment of Summer VESTINGS,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shalloyette, fine article, Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
300 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Gingham, ass'd. col.
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdkls, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-rib'd Hose, Black do. Blood Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Flaid Silks for Ladies' Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.
We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS, GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Tea, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black) &c.
A good assort'm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,
Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,
Good Bacon for 12½ cts.
All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

—A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.
SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.
April 1, 1836.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 306 Pearl St., New York.

THE late calamitous fire having destroyed our whole Stock of China, Glass, & Earthenware,

We have taken the above spacious Ware-house, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.
THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 51

25 or 30,000 lbs good Bacon

For sale by JOHN M. MORRISON.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICUM ET HEPATICUM, formed by chemical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.
Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETER'S

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachicum et Hepaticum," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 19th instant, a negro boy named ARCHER, about five feet six inches high, dark complexioned, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.
Oct. 19, 1835. 63-17

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some Fine & Fashionable Articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES, Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do. Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE, Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure), to suit all ages and sights, GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

FROM THE NORTH, viz:

Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Cast-iron, Souffles and Trays, Plated Cutlery, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of FUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Fats, (English and French,) Stuffed Bams, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fan Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 764

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most can need money to carry on business.

A Splendid Line of HACKS,

FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks, possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and dispatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warren, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk.

At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with the line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter in Salisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING, JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . \$

Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, . . . \$

Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . . . \$

Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, . . . \$

Fredericksburg to Washington City, . . . \$

Steam-Boat Fare, . . . \$

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

State of the Markets, &c.

CHERAW—APRIL 11.

Bacon, 19½ a 13½ Molasses, 40 a 45

Bagging, 20 a 28 Nails, 7½ a 8

Coffee, 14 a 16 Rope, 11 a 15

Cotton, 16 a 18 Sugar, brown, 12½ a 13

Corn, 80 a 90 " Loaf & Lump, 60 a 65

Flour, 74 a 80 Salt, Liverpool, 15 a 16

Iron, 44 a 51 " in mks 4 a 9

COLUMBIA—APRIL 9.

Bacon, 13 a 15 Nails, 8 a 9

Beeswax, 19½ a 15 Salt, in sacks, 9½ a 10

Bale Rope, 12 a 14 " in bulk, 15 a 16

Bagging, Hemp, 27 a 28 Sugar, Loaf, 13 a 15

" Tow, 24 a 25 " Brown, 13 a 15

Cotton, 13 a 14 " N. Orleans, 13 a 15

Coffee, 14 a 17 " St. Croix, 14 a 16

Corn, 87 a 90 " W. Hays, 14 a 15

Flour, Country, 64 a 9 Tallow, 11 a 12

Iron, Sweden, 51 a 61 Whiskey, 45 a 50

" Country, 44 a 51

CAMDEN—APRIL 16.

Cotton.—This article has been rather lower the week than last, and not so much coming in. We quote 13½ to 19 cents.—*Journal.*